Lansburgh & Bro.

Among all

the mocking

chronic indi-gestion and liver com-

more unbear-able than that

which the whole world, indoors or out, seems to swi

around before the sight

in the most sickening

and nauseating manner

until one's entire being becomes faint and

wretched with inde-

"I was suffering with what the doctors called chronic indigestion, torpid liver, and vertigo," writes Mrs. Martha E. Barham, of Newville, Prince George Co., Va. "The doctor did me no good. My symptoms were giddiness in the head, pains in the chest and an uneasy feeling all over. I also suffered with female weakness."

weakness.

"I was all run-down and could not do any work at all without suffering from nervous attacks. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Plerce, of Buffalo, N. Y., for advice. He advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription.' I did so, and used five bottles of each, and I cannot express the benefit I have received from these medicines. I gained in health and strength. When I commenced to use the medicines I weighed only 112 pounds, now I weigh 140 pounds. I thank God and Dr. Pierce for my recovery. My husband and friends all thought I would die but to-day I am a well woman."

The wonderful effects of this great "Discovery" are genuine and permanent; they are not due to any false or alcoholic stimulus for it contains no alcohol. Real sub-

stantial healthy musuclar strength is built up; the stomach and liver are toned; the blood is purified and vitalized; the nerves are steadled; the entire constitution is re-

In case of constipation, there is nothing quite so effective as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They act comfortably though

Pellets. They act comfortably though surely; they do not gripe; you do not become a slave to their use. Their effect is lasting. There are countless substitutes; but nothing else is like them.

PARLIAMENT BULLS.

Recent Remarkable Statements Made

in the House of Commons.

The house of commons produces "bulls" and mixed metaphors of rare quality. Here

Mr. B. L. Cohen, M. P., on one occasion

told an opponent that "the sheet anchor of

his argument is not one which lies in the

At the period when continual reference

was being made to the "Gladstone umbrella," a conservative orator, in the course

of debate, informed the followers of Mr.

Gladstone that "we also have an umbrella,

which will soon be heard, and when it speaks it will be with no uncertain sound." A couple of nights later another member astonished a bewildered house by exclaim-

astonished a bewildered house by exclaiming: "I see a vision float before my eyes—it is the car of progress, rolling on in its majesty, gnashing its teeth as it goes!"

A Scotch member startled the house by an eloquent outburst: "Sir, look at the great cities of antiquity—where are they have? Some have perished as acquisitely.

now? Some have perished so completely that it is doubtful if they ever existed."

The subject under discussion was bimet-allism, and the intricate ramifications of the topic were intensified by three members, who wished to give instruction to their

this original aphorism: "All along the untrodden paths of the past we discern the footprints of an unseen hand." Then there was a rush of members to leave the house, but those who remained were charmed by another member describing several recent

another member describing several recenbye-elections as a "haystack of straws, showing which way the wind blows." Ten minutes later the commons was told by the

member for a north of England city that "he had in his constituency scores of desti-tute children!" Of course laughter loud and long greeted this, whereupon the honorable

member hastened to explain that he did not mean exactly what he said. Lord Curzon, when plain Mr. George Cur-

zon, was once known to hopelessly mix his metaphors. On the occasion in question he highly amused the house of commons by

saying: "We are not yet out of the woods in South Africa, and to get out the ship of state requires most careful steering!" An Irish member, Mr. Murnaghan, deliv-

An Irish member, Mr. Murnagnan, delivered himself of this delightful remark: "I am not going to refterate what I was going to say." Another member from the Emerald Isle, Mr. William Field, on one occasion told the speaker that "the time has come, indeed, is rapidly arriving, when," &c., and another night he informed parliament that, in certain eventualities, "the parallation of

in certain eventualities, "the population of Ireland will be decimated by two-thirds!"

TOLD THE SAME STORY.

Why Depew Doesn't Like a Certain

Man in Buffalo.

There is a man in Buffalo who can never

hope to get on good terms with Chauncey

M. Depew. Once they were friends. To-

day Mr. Depew looks upon the Buffalo man

with contempt. The manner of their es-

Of course, it happened at a dinner. Din-

ners are responsible for nearly all things that happen to Chauncey. Mr. Depew had

been called upon for a speech and he re-

"Senator Evarts," said the great racon-

teur, "bought a farm in Vermont recently and took his family there to spend the

summer. Mr. Evarts managed to visit the

folks about once a week, but business made

it necessary for him to live in New York.

Among the appurtenances appertaining to

the farm was a donkey, which soon became

a great pet with the young folks.
"Not long ago Mr. Evarts was startled by the receipt of a telegram from home.

It was from his youngest daughter, 'Dear

papa,' she said, 'something alls the donkey. I'm afraid he is sick. He keeps hee-haw-

ome. Please come home."

After the laughter which followed Mr. De-

pew's recital had subsided the Buffalo man

reminds me of a story which I heard some years ago. Senator Evarts had bought a farm down in Vermont and took his family

there to spend the summer. Among the appurtenances appertaining to the place was a donkey, which soon became a great

The guests smiled broadly as he began, and when he had finished the same story

that had been told by Mr. Depew they ap-

plauded and declared that it was a good joke. But Chauncey, according to the state-

ment of one who related the incident, felt that he had been insulted, and when he was reminded that the Buffalo man was

as deaf as a post and hadn't heard a word that had been said the gentleman who has been chosen to help represent New

York in the Senate only seemed to feel more aggrieved. The Buffalo man had no busi-

ness to be deaf, and that is why he and Mr. Depew can never be friends again.

with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble
with this aliment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN,
5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drug gists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

ing all the time and seems to be very lone

trangement is rather interesting.

sponded by telling a story.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

iuvenated and renewed.

From the London Mail.

are a few samples:

mouth of this house."

scribable misery.

dreadful sensation of gid-

Suits, Skirts & Waists.

Wonders in more ways than one-wonderfully correct in fashion-wonderfully good in quality and wonderfully low in price. We instance a few of many of the great saving chances possible

All-wool Black and Blue Cheviot Suits, jacket and skirt lined throughout with taffeta silk, guaranteed perfect fitting, for \$11.98. Actual value \$18.00.

For \$12.98 you can buy a beautiful Tan and Gray Homespun Suit, Eton or jacket effect, perfect fitting, jacket silk lined. Actual

For \$15.00 we're showing an All-wool Broadcloth Suit, tight fitting and jacket effect, in tan, gray, blue, black and green, jacket taffeta lined. Actual value \$21.00.

Perfect Fitting Summer Skirts.

Linen Skirts for street wear, \$1.68. Actual value \$2.25.

White P. K. Skirts, \$1.98. Actual value \$2.50.

Ladies' Black Serge Bicycle Skirt. Special.......\$5.68

New Silk Waists.

A grand collection of Shirt Waists and Dress Waists, all exclusive models, impossible to duplicate, the most complete assortment of styles and fabrics shown this season.

We have produced for our special exhibit and exclusive sale 100 handsomest Silk Taffeta Waists ever displayed in Washington. These Waists are made of finest quality silk, in the most popular spring shades, turquoise, Yale blue, navy blue, cadet blue, cerise, watermelon pink, violet, purple, all with white taffeta silk \$ 6.98 yoke effect. They are actually worth \$9.50. Sizes 32 to

Three Specials in Wash Waists.

They are made up in the newest and most desirable fabrics and in the latest and most approved styles.

68c. and 75c. values, 48c. 89c. values, 69c. \$1.00 values, 75c.

New Parasols.

In this department can be found the most complete assortment of new 1899 spring novelties in both foreign and domestic goods, also exclusive styles, all marked at prices within the reach of every

Special for Tuesday and Wednesday, 500 Umbrellas of gloria cloth, 26 inches. Worth \$1.50.

Special for Two Days, 98c.

Specials in our Infants' Department, Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Silk Petticoats and Wrappers.

Lansburgh & Brother, 420, 422, 424, 426 Seventh St.



cannot be distinctive unless you have your clothes made to-order-doesn't cost any more here-often less-than ready-made clothes. Mertz's tailoring gives the fashion up-to-date-not the "Ready-Maders" created a year

Select a suit and have it made by us-you will learn a new lesson in buying clothes. They will be made expressly for you. A right fit-we take the risk.

Never before was the range of effects so attractive-never so plentiful in variety-never so much goodness in quality as you'll find here now. Our prices commence for suits to-order at.....\$9.97

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White Wagons Come Promptly.

They won't keep you waiting nor miss a delivery. WHITE WAGONS

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T. E. & G. C. ALTEMUS.

Sugar Cured Hams..... Armour's White Label Soups......
 Best Canned Tomatoes
 75gc, can

 Shriver's Blue Ridge Corn.
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 Fine Blended Java Coffee
 21c, lb.

T. E. & G. C. Altemus, 2816 & 2818 14th St. N.W. 1408 & 1410 P St. N.W.

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Little & Page, 1210 FSt. mh11-3m,20 A White and

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\$1.89. You people who have priced White Enamel, Brass-trimmed Beds know pretty well that there's not another one in town selling as low as ours at \$1.89. Its match will cost you \$2.50 anywhere. That's our way of business building. Credit if you want it.

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Go to Siccardi's FOR BARGAINS IN HUMAN HAIR. Hair Switches at Great Bargains.
\$3.00 Switches reduced to \$1.50,
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Gray and White Hair reduced in same propor Mme. Siccardi. 711 11th st., next to Palais Royal.
Private rooms for halidressing, shampooing and sel3-10th



Reconstruction of the Judicial System in the Island,

GEN. BROOKE'S DIFFICULT TASK

Some of the Peculiarities Under the Spanish Law.

A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

(Copyrighted, 1899, by Charles M. Pepper.) Written for The Evening Star.

Governor General Brooke and his Cuban advisory cabinet have taken hold of the most intricate task that confronted them. This was the reconstruction of the judicial system and the reform in the laws of the sland. It is quite probable that after a trial some of the reforms will not prove so valuable as anticipated, and that many features of the Spanish law which are now discarded will be restored, but that there was necessity for changes everybody will agree. The Spanish lawyers and the Cuban lawyers as a rule think that the Latin law is for the Latin countries superior to the common law. They are not apt to welcome radical modifications, but so many gross abuses had grown up that the enlightened ones among them are certain to ake advantage of the opportunity for reforms that are absolutely essential. The first need was in the administration of justice rather than in the laws themselves. This necessity was met by a thorough reorganization of the judicial tribunals, so that he the in-

have been displaced.

The American authorities have created a The American authorities have created a supreme court for the entire island. This takes the place of the former court of appeals in Spain. Under the Spanish rule Cuba was divided into two audiencias or appellate courts. The eastern court had jurisdiction in the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe, but the chief court held its sittings in Havana. When Gen. Leonard Wood reorganized the courts of Santiago he created a supreme court for that province. The same thing was done by Gen. Carpenter in Puerto Principe. These courts had the notion that they were supreme in themselves and had intimated supreme in themselves and had intimated that there would be a conflict of juris-diction if a higher body were created. But the supreme authority in Cuba and the only supreme authority is the American military power. It having created a court of last resort, for the whole island, the tribunals in Puerto Principe and Santiago will take the hint and respect the supreme

hat by this time nearly all the old judges

Thirty-Three Judicial Districts.

The island is divided into the ty-three judicial districts, and it is probable that this division will continue, as it is a fairly convenient one. Each of these districts has what is known as a judge of the first instance, or as he would be called in the United States a superior court judge. Of United States a superior court judge. Of lower rank are the municipal judges, who are more numerous. Sometimes the municipal judge is also a judge of the first instance. Each of the six provinces of the island has a criminal court, or independent audiencia, of its own. Appeals were taken from these criminal courts to the criminal branch of the audiencia at Havana. The provinces are not considered in themselves as judicial circuits. The thirty-three partidos or districts are the real basis

partidos or districts are the real basis, though the territorial division is made to conform to that of the provinces.

Court proceedings in Cuba are very formal and stately. The lawyers, as well as the judges, appear in their gowns. Arguments are made with great preparation. the judges, appear in their gowns. Arguments are made with great preparation, and there is an excess of courtesy on the part of the opposing attorneys. Nevertheless they are like lawyers everywhere, and they do sometimes forget themselves and abuse one another before the judges. The judge takes it all serenely. It is part of their excitable Latin nature, and it passes away much more quickly than with the Anglo-Saxon lawyers when they abuse one another. While under the Spanish rule the courts never lacked outward dignity and while the proceedings were very punctillous and formal, the great lack was that the proceedings were of little account un-less the judge had listened to arguments off the bench. The lawyers would make elaborate and eloquent pleadings, but un-less their client had arranged for a "gratification" they knew that the soundness of their arguments cut little figure. And they could never be sure that the gratification of the opposing side was not greater than that which they themselves could offer. The corruption of the bench under the Spanish rule was shameless. It was the first thing that the American authorities sought to correct by securing honest

It is no easy matter to be a lawyer in It is no easy matter to be a lawyer in Cuba. The first requirement is a collegiate education. The applicant for admission to the bar had to have a bachelor's degree from the University of Havana or from some other university. Then he has to take a five years' law course. Formerly to obtain the bachelor's degree in the first place at least five years' study was necessary, and this, with the regular law course made a ten years' preparation. In prac-tice the requirement was not quite so se-vere, because the bachelor's degree could be obtained at an early age. A boy of sixteen usually had passed through the preparatory stages of the colleges and se-cured his degree. However, it was not expected that a young man would really be practicing at the bar until he was twenty-five years old. The Spanish law regarded the age of citizenship at twenty-five years nstead of at twenty-one, as in the United

American Lawyers Start Practice. After the American occupation a number of American lawyers hung out their shingles in Havana. In Porto Rico Gen. Henry refused permission for American lawyers to practice unless they could meet the Spanish requirements. In Cuba more liberality was shown. The American law-yers, however, have not done a lucrative business. All that most of them could do was to find American clients and then get a Cuban or a Spanish lawyer to conduct the case for them. It was a surprise to most of these American lawyers to learn that the Spanish and the Cuban lawyers were familiar with the principles, if not the practice, of the common law. In the West Indies the conditions have not been such as to call for a specialization of the law, and most of the members of the bar could advise on anything from a controversy in the police court up to the delicate provi-sions of international law. It is probable that the Havana bar has a larger number of highly educated and cultured lawyers than any city of the same size in the United States or in Europe. Many of them studied on the continent and the leading ones have an international practice Under the Spanish system it is more profitable to be a notary than to be a

practicing member of the bar. The notary must have a legal education, but the re-quirements are not quite the same as to be a practicing member of the bar. The notaries were appointed by the govern-ment. In the Havana and lencia there were twenty of them. The income of several was in excess of \$20,000 a year, but it must be understood that the Spanish notary has little relationship with, the notary public of the United States. His signature and seal were the important things in attesting documents and proceedings and this ng documents and proceedings, and in litiing documents and proceedings, and in liti-gation much weight was attached to the personal character of the notary. Havana has some of these officials who have the confidence of the community, and the attachment of their seal and sig-nature to a document is worth more than a judicial decision itself. There were also notaries whose signatures, while at-testing legality according to the forms of law, were viewed with suspicton. One prolaw, were viewed with suspicion. One pro-vision in the Spanish system gave the party who might suffer from the notary's carelessness or corruption a grain of com-fort. He could be held to a financial reponsibility for his mistakes. In the transer of property much importance was given this provision, and it did have a strong

cated from being questioned. Position of the Law Clerks. The escribanos or law clerks are a class

effect in preventing titles once authenti-

by themselves, and the scribes' association s as much an institution as the Bar Association. These functionaries have a midway position between that of regular law

writer is not yet in common use in Cuba. Legal documents are written out. More-

Legal documents are written out. Moreover, under the Spanish system they had
to be written on the government stamped
paper, and only a certain number of words
could be written on a sheet because the
margin was very broad. This made litigation very expensive in the mere matter of
the documents. The scribes received very
good pay for their work. They had also
an additional source of income to which
they sometimes resorted. This was by
writing in testimeny which had not been
delivered or by leaving out some of that
which had been delivered. Under the new
system the scribes will be deprived of that
source of income.

delivered or by leaving out some of that which had been delivered. Under the new system the scribes will be deprived of that source of income.

Gen. Brooke's cabinet has not fully completed the proposed revision of the criminal law and of the court proceedings. This will probably be accomplished within a fortnight. One of the first reforms will be to do away with the practice of keeping a prisoner incommunicado or shut up without the opportunity to communicate with either friends or attorney. This was one of the most disagreeable features of the Spanish practice. Apparently it was a practice rather than a specific provision of law. It kept the foreign consuls in constant controversy with the authorities whenever a subject other than a Spanish citizen happened to be arrested. There will also be provision by which the prisoner will know something of the testimony against him. Though a few years ago the modified jury system was introduced in Spain, it was never extended to Cuba, and the island did not have the statutory jury known to most of the Latin countries. Gen. Wood, when he established the courts in Santiago province, proclaimed the right of habeas corpus, and this has been affirmed by the American authorities for the whole island.

Some of the provisions of the penal code will undoubtedly be modified. The commission which translated the code several months ago recommended a number of changes. Some of the crimes have disproportionate penalties and some of the penalties are not fitted to the crimes. Nevertheless it is probable that a critical examination of the penal code in most of the American states would show as many inconsistencies as does the Spanish code in Cuba. One provision of it will never meet the approval of American women. This arbitrarily fixes a period of 301 days after the death of the husband before the widow may marry again. If she does so, she incurs the penalty of "arresta mayor," which means imprisonment from one to six months and a fine ranging from \$25 to \$300. The same penalty is pro

penalty is provided for a divorced woman who seeks to marry before 301 days have elapsed since the judicial separation. Divorce is very rare in Cuba, and it may be that this provision is not an inconvenient one. The customs of the country also call for a long period of memory and the customs of the country also call that this provision is not an inconvenient one. The customs of the country also call for a long period of mourning, and it would be a rare thing for a widow to seek to remarry during the first year of her bereavement. Usually heavy mourning is worn for three years. Nevertheless the provision forbidding remarriage within 301 days stands out as a monument to the Latin conception that women have no rights. Doubtless it will be changed when the American women hear of it.

The Virtue of Corteous Treatment. The Spanish courts in Cuba had one vir-

tue which is not always found in the United States. Everybody brought in contact with them, even the culprit, was treated with a reasonable degree of courtesy. A personal experience gave me an insight into this and also into some other phases of the laws. It was during the period of Spanish rule when two gentlemen and myself got into a little controversy with the English raliroad which runs out from Havana to the suburb of Marinao and the beach of that name. Every American who has been in Cuba has had occasion to damn this English raliroad for its bad service, and its incivilities to patrons. One of my companions was himself an Englishman. The company had sold us tickets to the beach and back, and on returning the conductor refused to accept them on the ground that we had taken the wrong train. He demanded a cash fare, which was refused.

When we reached Havana he called the station agent to reinforce him and again demanded the fare. Then he called the orden publico or policemen and insisted on them taking us in charge. The sergeant like all Spanish officers and policemen, was civil and regretted that he could not relieve us from the annoyance of taking us to the police station. A Cuban lawyer who was on the train advised us to settle because the trouble would be greater than the satisfaction. But we were stubborn, and we went in coaches to the police station under the escort of the orden publico. The magistrate there was very civil, but, as the railroad employe had made formal complaint, he could do nothing but take the complaint. He heard what the railway agent said, what we said and what the orden publicos said. Then, as he was satisfied we were "persons of good character," he sent our case up to the next higher court which the court case up to the next higher court. reasonable degree of courtesy. A personal experience gave me an insight into this

orden publicos said. Then, as he was sat-isfied we were "persons of good character," he sent our case up to the next higher court, which I think was that of municipal judge, without asking bail or putting us in the dungeon in the meantime. When he had explained all the circumstances he told the orden publicos that they need not es-cept us back to the batel case. cort us back to the hotel, and we returned there alone.

By this time an official of the railway

company had appeared and explained that there had been a mistake, and if we would give up the tickets the company would call it square and not insist on the payment of the 60 cents in cash fares which was at issue. His offer was declined, and in the issue. His offer was declined, and in the issue. His offer was declined, and in the meantime we hunted up a lawyer who was known to one of our party. He came the next morning and took breakfast with us. hext morning and took breakfast with us. When you hire a lawyer in Cuba it is customary to invite your lawyer to breakfast and talk over your case. He explained our status as indeterminate, because it was not established whether the magistrate be not established whether the magistrate before whom we were next to appear would
hold us as culprits or the agent of the
railroad company who had caused our arrest. All we wanted, our advocate explained, was to have our case so disposed
of by the magistrate that it would not
prejudice our claims for civil damages
against the company. He also explained
the Snanish laws with regard to corrects. against the company. He also explained the Spanish laws with regard to corporations and the rights of individuals, and told us frankly that we might get a decision inside of five years. From his explanation, I gathered that the Spanish law with regard to corporations and individuals is more considerate of the right of individuals than is the American law. As for the five years none of us had ever heard the five years, none of us had ever heard of an aggrieved party in the United States getting satisfaction from a corporation in that period and we were not discouraged.

Formal Subpoenas.

The next morning we were served with various complicated documents on stamped paper and with many signatures and flourishes. We made out that these were substantially in the nature of subpoenas for 9 o'clock on a definite morning. We made our appearance on three different mornings at the hour designated, but there was always something ahead. Our lawyer, though he occupied a distinguished place at the Havana bar and might have left these proceedings to his clerk, always appeared in the magistrate's court. Sometimes we breakfasted with him, sometimes he breakfasted with us. Finally our case was reached. The magistrate took our testimony, which was written out by the scribe. Then he took the testimony of the railway agent, who had placed us in the custody of the orden publicos. Then he heard other witnesses. One of these was the Cuban lawyer who had advised us to settle the sixty cents rather than have trouble. He gave his testimony with the settle the sixty cents father than have trouble. He gave his testimony with the indefinite impartiality which a lawyer al-ways shows when on the stand. It was like a blind and deaf man telling what he

had seen and heard. The railway agent had called us American pigs, had shaken his fist at us and had otherwise abused us, but he told the magistrate he was sure he had done nothing except to civilly request us to pay our fare. Our lawyer had consulted us whethe we wanted to be indignant at his abuse and insist on his punishment in some way, or whether we should let that pass. As we had nothing against the poor fellow we told him to let that pass. Then the magistrate gave his decision. He found that nobody as an individual was wrong, and nobody being wrong he dismissed all charges and all individuals, but without prejudice to our rights for a civil action igainst the railway company. Our lawyer smiled, another person who appeared to be the company's lawyer smiled and ask-ed if everything was satisfactory. It was not satisfactory until our lawyer had asked the magistrate who was to pay the ex-penses. It appeared that the reams of penses. It appeared that the reams of stamped paper which had been used and the transcribing of them would amount to something like \$200. The magistrate replied that as nobody had been found culpable, nobody would have to pay for the legal documents. This decision was what might be called an innovation in court was the called an innovation in the called an be called an innovation in court procedure in Havana, because while everybody might be innocent, somebody always had to pay for the documents. We had our own sus-picions that in this case the railway com-

pany really paid the costs. After our case had been dismissed "with-out prejudice," we had another breakfast with our lawyer. He announced the reBon Marche.

HANDKERCHIEFS four lots— Value 10 and 124c. for 5c. Value 19c. for Sc. Value 25 and 29c. for 124c. Value 35 and 50c. for 17c.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Saturday we placed on sale 200 dozen Percale and Lawn Shirt Waists-worth 69c. to 89c. All new patterns-made up in the latest styles-all up-to-date 1809 Waists; pleated and French back; standing and high turn-down collars, attached cuffs, yoke and full fronts; in Stripes, Checks, Polka Dots and Novelty patterns. Sizes 32 to 44. Worth 69c. to 89c. 39C.

WHITE INDIA LINON WAISTS.

\$1.25 value, 98c. Pine India Linon Waists, yoke of plaits back, front of dotted Swiss and seven rows

\$2.50 value, \$1.98.

SUITS.

\$3.00 value, \$2.39.

\$2.50 value, \$1.98.

Fine India Linon Waist, yoke, plaited back, ront of all-over nainsook embroidery in ariety of open-work patterns, linen collars

We offer you tomorrow choice of a lot of stylish Man-Tailored Suits, in the newest shapes; jackets with 3 and 7 gores; circular skirts, in the most stylish effects-some pleated back, others plainin Tight-fitting, Eton and Fly-front Reefer Suits-in Serges, Venetian, Broadcloth, Checks and Novelty Cloths

-in Black, Brown, Tan, Castor, Navy, Yale. Suits worth \$12.50, \$13.50, \$15, \$16.50 & \$18.

Worth \$12.00, \$7.98. Worth \$10 and \$12, \$6.98. UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,

Tomorrow we offer a combination lot of Underwear and Hosiery all at one price-9 cents. Every article in the lot is worth at least 121c., and from that up to 19c. The lot includes Ladies' Fancy Hose, Ladies' Tan Hose, Ladies' Black Hose, Men's Black and Tan Hose, Men's Black and Tan Fancy Hose, Children's Plain and Ribbed Hose, Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Silk-tape Vests, fancy crochet edge; Children's Gauze Vests and Pantalettes-none worth less than 121c. and up to 19c.

values. Choice..... Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Vests, lace 25c.

Ladies' Pure Liste Vests, Riche-lien ribbed, tape neck and arms, 121/2c Ladies' Mercerized Silk, Vests, Richelien ribbed, silk tape neck and 35c, arms.

FLOWERS.

Lot of Flowers, in all the new designs, including Lilacs, in white and purple; bunches of 9 Poppies, all colors; large Silk Poppies; Verbenias, all colors; bunches of 6 Crushed Roses, all shades; Ragged Robins, Wall Flowers, Bluets, June Roses, Carnations, Apple Blossoms, Hyacinths, Velvet Pansies, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Violet Foliage, Roses, Rose Foliage, Sweet Peas and Locust Blossoms. Worth 39c., 50c., 69c. and 21c. 75c. Choice.....

10c and 25c Satin Straw Braids, 10c.
all colors.
Straw and Horse Hair Net; 49c. 25c.
Black and White Sweeping Air \$1.25
rettes, 24 pc.; worth \$1.98. \$2.48 Imported Sea Pigeon. \$1.98 rettes, 24 pc; worth \$1.98. Pl \$2.48 Imported Sea Pigeon. \$1.98 and colors—yard...

SAILOR HATS,

Choice of variety of Sailor Hats, in Knox and other blocksin stylish straws-all the wanted colors, including White and Black Jumbo Braids; Black, Navy, Cardinal and White Rough-and-Ready Braids; White Extension-top Jumbo Sailors; Mixed Sennette Braids, Variegated Jumbo Braids and Mixed Rough-and-Ready and White and Black Union Milan. Worth 59c. to 75c. Choice.....

Bon Marche, 314 7th.

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Constipation and Hemorrhoids IT IS UNEXCELLED

Beware of Substitutes!

sult of an interview with the company's lawyer. This person had stated that the company had millions for defense, but not a peseta (20 cents) for reparation to insult-ed and outraged patrons. Believing that a lawyer like a doctor should not be interfered with, we placed the case unre-servedly in the hands of our attorney, and events soon thereafter caused all of us to leave Havana. Last winter I met the law-yer, though, as it happened, not at break-fast. A brief inquiry brought the reply that the case was progressing satisfac-torily, and as there was yet four years of the period within which he had promised

the period within which he had promised to secure a decision I did not press for further particulars. The railroad agent who had shaken his fist and called us Amercan pigs came up to greet me the first time I happened to make the journey out to Marianoa. He wanted to be an American citizen and bury the past. The conductor was also conciliatory and friendly, yet he would look at me reproachfully whenever with a party of friends I bought third-class tickets and rode out to Gen.

Lee's camp in a first-class coach. But he never threatened my arrest.

CHARLES M. PEPPER.

A Parisian Egg Forger.

From the Scientific American. An egg forger has been recently exposed in Paris. Eggs are about the last thing that one would expect to be forged, but it should be remembered that there are many collectors of birds' eggs who are willing to pay a high price for rare birds' eggs. A visitor saw this clever forger make a penguin egg which could not be distinguished from the real one that served him for a model. He made the egg of plaster of paris which he burnt and glazed. The egg

species there are so many varieties that even the most practiced expert could not readily distinguish all of them. The eggs of the common fly catcher are very cheap and by chemical treatment they acquire a bluish, green, shiny color, and are then sold at high prices as the eggs of the silk tall. From common ducks' eggs are fabricated eggs of a falcon, being given a silver green color for the purpose. The pigeon and wood pigeon eggs are also transformed into rarer products of birds. Nightingales' eggs are difficult to procure and are, therefore, rare. They are successfully imitated by coloring larks' eggs brown. For a long time the egg forger was an assistant in a natural history museum in the provinces. There have been other cases of forgery of very rare birds' eggs, but these were only made of excessively rare eggs, and their manufacture did not constitute a perma-nent means of livelihood. Waning Devotion.

From the Detroit Free Press. "Dwiggins is getting over his bicycle

craze.' "How do you know?"
"He lets his wife clean his wheel for

After you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it, because it is healthful, invigorating and appetiting. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee and costs about ¼ as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c. was intended for a man who furnished eggs

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